

IN THE CLAIMS

1. (previously presented) A module having inductor-free circuitry for controlling voltage imbalances between a pair of capacitors connected in a series arrangement, comprising:

a first terminal configured for connection to a positive plate of the first capacitor;

a second terminal configured for connection to a negative plate of the first capacitor and to a positive plate of the second capacitor;

a third terminal configured for connection to a negative plate of the second capacitor; and

an active element integrated within the inductor-free circuitry between the first, second, and third terminals and adapted to substantially balance the voltage imbalances between the pair of capacitors, the active element having power connections to the first and third terminals,

wherein the active element is an op amp, the op amp having an input, an output, and a feedback loop, the input being connected to two voltage dividing resistors, the output being connected to the second terminal through a current limiting resistor, wherein an end of the feedback loop is connected between the output and the current limiting resistor.

2-4. (canceled)

5. (previously presented) The module of claim 1, wherein the feedback loop includes a feedback resistor.

6. (previously presented) A module having inductor-free circuitry for controlling voltage imbalances between a pair of capacitors connected in a series arrangement, comprising:

a first terminal configured for connection to a positive plate of the first capacitor

a second terminal configured for connection to a negative plate of the first capacitor and to a positive plate of the second capacitor;

a third terminal configured for connection to a negative plate of the second capacitor; and

an active element integrated within the inductor-free circuitry between the first, second, and third terminals and adapted to substantially balance the voltage imbalances between the pair of capacitors, the active element having power connections to the first and third terminals. wherein the active element is a switched voltage converter that incorporates a flying capacitor.

7. (canceled)

8. (original) The module of claim 1, wherein at least one of the terminals is further configured for connection to a second module having inductor-free circuitry for controlling voltage imbalances between a second pair of capacitors connected in the series arrangement.

9. (original) The module of claim 8, wherein the first and second modules' inductor-free circuitries are substantially identical.

10. (original) The module of claim 8 wherein the first and second modules' circuitry overlap upon connection to the second module.

11. (original) The module of claim 10, wherein the first and second module's circuitry overlap at one of the terminals.

12. (original) The module of claim 10, wherein the first and second modules' circuitry overlap across a common capacitor shared by the two pairs of capacitors.

13-19. (canceled)

20. (previously presented) A method for controlling voltage imbalances between a pair of capacitors connected in a series arrangement, comprising:

forming a first terminal configured for connection to a positive plate of the first capacitor;

forming a second terminal configured for connection to a negative plate of the first capacitor and to a positive plate of the second capacitor;

forming a third terminal configured for connection to a negative plate of the second capacitor; and

integrating an active element within an inductor-free circuitry between the first, second, and third terminals such that the active element substantially balances the voltage imbalances between the pair of capacitors, the active element having power connections to the first and third terminals, wherein the active element is an op amp, the op amp having an input, an output, and a

feedback loop, wherein integrating the active element comprises:

connecting the input to two voltage dividing resistors:

connecting the output to the second terminal through a current limiting resistor; and

connecting an end of the feedback loop between the output and the current limiting resistor.

21-23. (canceled)

24. (previously presented) The method of claim 20, wherein the feedback loop includes a feedback resistor.

25. (previously presented) A method for controlling voltage

imbalances between a pair of capacitors connected in a series arrangement, comprising:

forming a first terminal configured for connection to a positive plate of the first capacitor;

forming a second terminal configured for connection to a negative plate of the first capacitor and to a positive plate of the second capacitor;

forming a third terminal configured for connection to a negative plate of the second capacitor; and

integrating an active element within an inductor-free circuitry between the first, second, and third terminals such that the active element substantially balances the voltage imbalances between the pair of capacitors, the active element having power connections to the first and third terminals, wherein the active element is a switched voltage converter that incorporates a flying capacitor.

26. (canceled)

27. (previously presented) The method of claim 20, comprising:

connecting at least one of the terminals to a second module having inductor-free circuitry for controlling voltage imbalances between a second pair of capacitors connected in the series arrangement.

28. (previously presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the first and second modules are substantially identical.

29. (previously presented) The method of claim 27, wherein connecting at least one of the terminals to the second module comprises:

overlapping the first and second modules upon connection to the second module.

30. (previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein connecting at least one of the terminals to the second module comprises:

overlapping the first and second modules at one of the terminals.

31. (previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein connecting at least one of the terminals to the second module comprises:

overlapping the first and second modules across a common capacitor shared by the two pairs of capacitors.

32. (previously presented) The module of claim 1, wherein the power connections are 1) between a V+ terminal of the active element and the first terminal; and 2) between a V- terminal of the active element and the third terminal.

33. (previously presented) The module of claim 8, wherein the first and second modules' inductor-free circuitries are identical.

34. (previously presented): The module of claim 33 wherein the first and second modules' circuitry overlap upon connection to the second module.

35. (previously presented) The module of claim 34, wherein the first and second modules' circuitry overlap across a common capacitor shared by the two pairs of capacitors.

36. (previously presented) A module having inductor-free circuitry for controlling voltage imbalances between a pair of capacitors connected in a series arrangement, comprising:

a first terminal configured for connection to a positive plate of the first capacitor;

a second terminal configured for connection to a negative plate of the first capacitor and to a positive plate of the second capacitor;

a third terminal configured for connection to a negative plate of the second capacitor; and

an active element integrated within the inductor-free circuitry between the first, second, and third terminals and adapted to substantially balance the voltage imbalances between the pair of capacitors, the active element having power connections to the first and third terminals.

37 (previously presented) A method for controlling voltage imbalances between a pair of capacitors connected in a series arrangement, comprising:

forming a first terminal configured for connection to a positive plate of the first capacitor;

forming a second terminal configured for connection to a negative plate of the first capacitor and to a positive plate of the second capacitor;

forming a third terminal configured for connection to a negative plate of the second capacitor; and

integrating an active element within an inductor-free circuitry between the first, second, and third terminals such that the active element substantially balances the voltage imbalances between the pair of capacitors, the active element having power connections to the first and third terminals.

38. (previously presented) An active balancing system for controlling voltages, the system comprising:

a first capacitor;

a second capacitor connected in series with the first capacitor; and

an active element connected between the first and second capacitors, the active element substantially balancing a voltage imbalance between the first and second capacitors, wherein the active element is inductor free.

39. (new) The module of claim 36, wherein the feedback loop includes a feedback resistor.

40. (new) The module of claim 36, wherein at least one of the terminals is further configured for connection to a second module having inductor-free circuitry for controlling voltage imbalances between a second pair of capacitors connected in the series arrangement.

41. (new) The module of claim 40, wherein the first and second modules' inductor-free circuitries are substantially identical.

42. (new) The module of claim 40 wherein the first and second modules' circuitry overlap upon connection to the second module.

43. (new) The module of claim 40, wherein the first and second module's circuitry overlap at one of the terminals.

44. (new) The module of claim 40, wherein the first and second modules' circuitry overlap across a common capacitor shared by the two pairs of capacitors.

45. (new) The method of claim 37, wherein the feedback loop includes a feedback resistor.

46. (new) The method of claim 37, comprising:

connecting at least one of the terminals to a second module having inductor-free circuitry for controlling voltage imbalances between a second pair of capacitors connected in the series arrangement.

47. (new) The method of claim 46, wherein the first and second modules are substantially identical.

48. (new) The method of claim 47, wherein connecting at least one of the terminals to the second module comprises:

overlapping the first and second modules upon connection to the second module.

49. (new) The method of claim 47, wherein connecting at least one of the terminals to the second module comprises:

overlapping the first and second modules at one of the terminals.

50. (new) The method of claim 49, wherein connecting at least one of the terminals to the second module comprises:

overlapping the first and second modules across a common capacitor shared by the two pairs of capacitors.

51. (new) The module of claim 36, wherein the power connections are 1) between a V+ terminal of the active element and the first terminal; and 2) between a V- terminal of the active element and the third terminal.

52. (new) The module of claim 40, wherein the first and second modules' inductor-free circuitries are identical.

53. (previously presented): The module of claim 52 wherein the first and second modules' circuitry overlap upon connection to the second module.

54. (previously presented) The module of claim 53, wherein the first and second modules' circuitry overlap across a common capacitor shared by the two pairs of capacitors.